

GOOD NEWS

GREAT TRIUMPH!

Bonham's Magical Pain Extractor, for removing all local pains.

Bonham's Gargle.—For Diphtheria, Putrid Sorethroat, Thrush and Ulceration of the Throat.

Bonham's Renovating Pills.—For Nervous and Sick Headache, Indigestion, Colds and Sour Stomach. They will cleanse the stomach without any inconvenience.

Bonham's Hygiene Cough Drops.—For Cough, Croup and rattles in children—good also in Fevers.

Bonham's Liver Pills.—Good to cleanse the system of all bilious habits.

Bonham's Joshua Drops.—Like Joshua of old, who commanded the sun to stand still and it obeyed him, so with the Drops. All morbid, or loss of action will be roused; all Fevers will be calmed down in an incredibly short time. They are decidedly ahead of all other preparations, for Fevers, Cramp, Croup, Spasms, Inflammation, Tetanus or Lock-jaw, Suspended animation, Diphtheria, Putrid Sorethroat, and in fact it is a perfect Joshua, as hundreds will testify.

Prepared and sold by A. BENHAM, Tiffin, O.

GALLUP'S JEWELRY STORE,

Repairs and makes every kind of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc.

CLOCKS

Marine Time Piece.

Watches.

His watches are selected with great care, warranted to be perfect.

Chains, Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Trimbles.

MADE TO SUIT ALL EYES.

PRICES REDUCED.

GEO. R. HUSS, No. 2 Tomb's Block,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOK

MUSIC BOOKS,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS.

Union Paper, 50 styles,

Commercial Note Paper,

Letter Paper,

Foolscap Paper,

Envelopes of every kind,

Lithographs and Steel Engravings

Notice.

Assessor's Office of the 9th District of the State of Ohio.

I have subdivided this District into ten (10) Divisions, and appointed Assistant Assessors therein, as follows, to wit:

Division No. 1 is comprised of the several Townships of Lyme, Ridgfield, Norwalk, Townsend, Wakarusa, Sherman, Peru, Brown and Hartland, in Huron County, and Hiram, in Seneca County, Ohio, is the Assistant Assessor therein.

Division No. 2 is comprised of the several Townships of Clarkfield, Norwich, Greenfield, Fairfield, Fitchville, New London, Richmond, New Haven, Ripley, and Greenwich in Huron County, and JOHN BARNES of Greenwich Station, Huron County, Ohio, is the Assistant Assessor therein.

Division No. 3 is comprised of the several Townships of Berlin, Florence, Vermillion, Huron, Milan, Oxford, Grafton, and Perkins, in Erie County, and CHARLES H. BOTS FORD, of Florence, Erie County, Ohio, is the Assistant Assessor therein.

Division No. 4 is comprised of the several Townships of Portland, Margaretta, and Kelly's Island, in Erie County, and J. G. BIGELOW, of Sandusky, Erie County, O., is the Assistant Assessor therein.

Division No. 5 is comprised of Ottawa County, and JAMES KINGHAM, of Port Clinton, Ottawa County, Ohio, is the Assistant Assessor therein.

Division No. 6 is comprised of Sandusky County, and J. B. R. WATSON, of Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio, is the Assistant Assessor therein.

Division No. 7 is comprised of the several Townships of Adams, Pleasant, Liberty, Jackson, London, Big Spring, Seneca and Hope, and all that part of Clinton County which is situated on the west side of the Sandusky River, in Seneca County, and JOHN A. HALL, of Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, is the Assistant Assessor therein.

Division No. 8 is comprised of the several Townships of Eden, Bloom, Venice, Reed, Thompson and Scioto, and all that part of Clinton Township which is situated east of the Sandusky River, in Seneca County, and PHILIP SPELMAN, of Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, is the Assistant Assessor therein.

Division No. 9 is comprised of the several Townships of Pulk, Jackson, Venice, Sandusky, Liberty, Chaffield, Cranberry, and Auburn, in Crawford County, and GEORGE W. TEEL, of Sulphur Springs, Crawford County, Ohio, is the Assistant Assessor therein.

Division No. 10 is comprised of the several Townships of Whiteside, Dallas, Bigby, Todd, Texas, Holmes, and Lyons, in Crawford County, and JAMES LEWIS, of Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, is the Assistant Assessor therein.

LESTER A. HALL, Assessor for the 9th District of the State of Ohio Feb 6th

\$75 to \$150 per Month.

The Little Giant Sewing Machine.

Seneca County Marble Yards.

Immediately south of the W. R. Bridge, Tiffin, O.

ABNER NIEBEL.

Tomatoes, Monuments, Manicures, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons who are about improving their places in Public Cemeteries and Private Burial Grounds, are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and complete lot of

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MONUMENTS, TOMB AND HEAD STONES,

at the Seneca County Marble Works, immediately adjoining the W. R. Bridge, Tiffin, Ohio.

Millinery Goods,

DRESSES,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Children's Apparel, made to order, and at prices to suit the times.

Novelties of the Season.

Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between J. E. BARN, J. A. SMITH, J. A. BARN, J. M. BARN, and A. T. BARN, under the firm name of BARN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SMITH, BARNES & CO.

Tiffin Weekly Tribune

FROM THE S. O. V. I.

CAMP NEAR PALMOUTH, VA., February 27th, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—I have taken this opportunity of writing to your paper in reply to a letter published in last week's Advertiser, written by P. J. Hosler of our company, who by the way is from Bloom Township, and of the same stripe as the "Peace Butternuts" who held a meeting last week for the purpose of compromising with the rebels in arms against the Government.

Mr. Hosler asserts that this army is demoralized, &c. This is a falsehood which every true soldier knows, and none but cowards like Mr. Hosler, (who is never to be found in the front in time of action) would make such an assertion. On the contrary, this army is improving day by day, and under the management of Major General J. Hooker, will soon show all loyal and Union loving men it is worthy of their confidence and respect.

Mr. Hosler seems anxious to get home, and have the d—d abolitionist as he terms them, take his place in the front. He thinks the 8th has seen service enough, &c. It is true, that our Regiment has seen a good deal of hard service, probably as much as any other in the field, still with the exceptions of a few like Mr. Hosler the men composing it, are just as determined to stand by the old flag until this cursed rebellion is put down as they were twenty-two months ago.

Mr. Hosler has been severely reprimanded and were it not for military law he would be roughly handled by the indignant boys.

Mr. Hosler says our Regiment has marched seven thousand five hundred and ninety-two (7,592) miles in Virginia. This is about as near the truth as the balance of his assertions, but like them, is far from the mark. According to the register kept at Headquarters we have marched twenty-two hundred (2,200) miles and have been under fire seventeen (17) times—among which I may mention "Winchester, Antietam and Fredericksburg."

I am no newspaper correspondent, Mr. Editor, as this disconnected letter will show—but deemed it my duty to our friends at home as well as to ourselves, to let them know that our company—one of the first to respond to the call of the President, is not wholly composed of such men as Mr. P. J. Hosler.

Respectfully, D. E. R.

CAMP SILL, Feb. 24, 1863.

About the only news of importance that I can inform you of, is the news of the conscription act, which has lately become a law. I say, three cheers for the conscription law. Next to the emancipation proclamation, it is the best thing that has happened since the rebellion has broken out. It now begins to look as though the government was in good earnest. I rather think this is a damper on the Northern secession sympathizers. Instead of holding their peace meetings they will have an opportunity of shouldering a musket and come down here and help to fight; which is the only honorable way of bringing this war to a close. We have had enough of their peace meetings for there is nothing honorable in them; but on the contrary, they are as full of treason as hell is of devils. Men who still cling to the hope that a peace can be brought about by compromise, are rebels and traitors of the worst dye. We are sorry to hear about the shameful proceedings of those men throughout the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Do not let the people of Ohio bring disgrace upon themselves and us too. We do not wish to share the fruits of their treacherous conduct. All we ask of the loyal people is to feed, clothe and pay us and we will put this rebellion down by force of arms. If we do not succeed in putting this rebellion down it will be because we have too many in the North who are traitors: men who are continually opposing the Administration in every effort it puts forth to bring this war to a speedy and successful close. Were it not for these very men we might expect peace in less than one year. Their conduct encourages the rebels; to them the rebels look for their only hope, knowing that a split in the North will insure success to them. The men who are continually crying that we can never conquer the South and that we are going to be ruined, are the very ones that stand between us and a speedy end. I believe that the blood of thousands of our soldiers slain in battle, will rest upon the heads of our northern traitors. May the curse of a just God and a patriotic people rest upon them. I have no sympathy with men who are crying peace, when there is no peace. They cry peace while the rebels are slaying our comrades in arms, and everything

that is dear to us is threatened with ruin. Before we get a peace of their making we will have the war transferred from the South to the Northern States—to our own doors. May God forbid that this should ever be the case. I think I have said enough, perhaps too much, but these are my sentiments to the letter.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER: Copperheadism, Read It!

We give below the main portion of Hon. D. S. Dickinson's letter to the Cleveland meeting of Monday last, written because of his inability to be personally present and address the meeting.

We want no political palliatives, or panaceas, or pain killers; no gun elastic platitudes, to be stretched or shivered to suit the necessities of the occasion; no caucuses or conventions to scheme for political advantage; no resolution mongers to cover up and conceal the point where loyalty leaves off, and treason begins; but we want a united and determined people of all parties, ages and conditions, acting in concert, to cry out against and banish this infernal scourge from our land, and drive it beyond the boundaries of civilization.

Abraham Lincoln is not the Government, but its temporary agent and representative, and even the most prejudiced and bigoted partisan should remember that in such a crisis as the present, support or resistance to the Government is manifested by supporting or opposing its Administration. Government cannot be sustained and encouraged, nor treason arrested or rebuked, by giving the rebellion one blow and the Administration two.

If the Administration is weak, it should be made stronger by the popular arm. If it lacks purpose, its energies should be nerve by the exhibition of a people's will. It is deficient in wisdom, popular councils should aid and assist it, and stay up its hands until the victory over the modern Amalekites is complete. The question is not whether our glorious edifice would be best cared for by Democrats, or Republicans, or Abolitionists, or Amalekites, but whether the edifice should be preserved for the common enjoyment of all or be given to the incendiary's torch or razed to its foundation, for the gratification of an unholy ambition, which, failing to govern, would fain destroy.

Because it would rather "reign in hell than serve in heaven." An old-fashioned Jacksonian Democrat, of the straightest sort, brought up at the feet of the Galilean of the party—baptized in its faith, confirmed at its altars, and enjoying its life-long communion, I purpose to adhere to its ancient faith, that "the Union must and shall be preserved," and reject all the new revelations of modern times, and dangerous and heretical. I am aware that the immaculate standard of party has been raised by self-constituted leaders, and that all who fail to fall down and worship at the sound of the secession sistrum and sabbat, are marked out for ostracism,—at the parrot cry of "radical" and "conservative" has been set to secession music, as it chanted at the matin and vespers devotions of the votaries of treason, but I am prepared to defy alike the seductions of their song, and their bulls of excommunication. I incut-cats in the premises, but one grand idea—crush and bury this rebellion at once beyond the power of prosperity, or even hope of resurrection. In doing this I would not go out of the way after slavery nor go around slavery, as an abstract question; but I would treat it as I would treat all other elements,—take just as much of it, and in such shape as would aid the Union cause and weaken the rebellion, and no more, for I would have but one great object in the prosecution of the war. But if its prosecution should result incidentally in cutting the whole institution from its moorings, and setting it adrift, as I believe it must, and may, I shall cry "out, damned slave!" with a most hearty good will. History furnishes us instances where a people engaged in war have failed to avail themselves of the assistance of inferior orders of civilization in fighting their battles, and if we refuse to enlist colored soldiers, and send them in to service wherever and whenever it may be practicable, lest they get "between the wind and nobility," we shall prove that prejudice is mightier than patriotism, and that rebellion should be conquered not by power alone but by kids and college—according to etiquette and the laws of caste.

If the rebel leaders may be taken by their word, they must create the rebellion for the benefit of slavery and in its name. They have thereby provoked our examination of its danger to the State in its political relations, and of its right to hold the Government subservient to its dictates. It has long remained our nation's shame—tingling the proud American cheek with a blush, when reproached for it by the sons of monarchy, and has made us the reproach of neighboring States." It has been tolerated and shielded only because recognized and shielded by the Constitution. It has now thrown away and repudiated its only safety, and enquired with triumphant insolence, "who was able to make war upon the South?" and if a practical answer is returned in its overthrow and extermination, as a consequence of the war it commenced, the cause of the free Government on this continent will have leaped forward a century at a single bound—a foul stain will be wiped from our escutcheon, and no impediment will then rest upon our national progress in the work of human regeneration and the cause of political liberty.

Rebellion has already exhausted all its inherent power. Its virtue has been expended. Its description has been depopulated the land its fabrics of credit, resting in its beggarly Confederate bonds, is a laughing stock and a by word; and its area presents one vast level house of subject poverty, rags and starvation. It is now reposing for its chief hope in the stealthy schemes of the traitors, ambitious Napoleon—in slavohating hypocr-

critical England and their miserable accomplices, sympathy in the loyal States. Alas! how humiliating the confession, that through a portion of our press—upon the stump and in the hustings—in the State Legislatures and in both houses of Congress are found, who, with more or less disguise and circumspectly afforded aid and comfort to the rebellion, whose fangs are tugging at the nation's vitals—who denounce, condemn and discourage the Government in its efforts to put down the revolt, if they do not openly resist its mandates, and who cheer up and give life and hope and tenacity and endurance to this black and bloody treason against God and man.

If we fail to conquer rebellion because of its own apparent forces, or if we are met and defeated by threatened foreign intervention, in either case we may find the cause of our defeat and overthrow its resistance to the Government and in encouragement to the rebellion by politicians at home. This battle is henceforward to be fought in the loyal States. There will be a war of opinion at our own doors. The responsibility should be placed, and finally will be, where it belongs, and those who longer aid and encourage the rebellion, and resist the Government, or fail to give it their moral and material support and thus jeopard the very existence of the Union, should be branded as was the first murderer of man, that all should know them. That the spirit of the Father of his country may return to us, and animate us—that we may rightly appreciate the blessing before us—that we may not madly destroy or permit the destruction by others, of the last hope and refuge of Liberty on earth, but that we may defend it as long as we have existence, and when it must perish, go down with it, is the prayer of most.

Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

Hon. R. F. PAINE, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pecuniary Exemption.

The \$200 exemption clause, at first glance, seems to favor an invidious distinction between the rich and poor, to the advantage of the former; but further examination will show that it has no unfairness which does not attach to the privilege of furnishing substitutes in any way, and that it is far more for the benefit, both of the Government and the people, than any other plan.

The ordinary substitute is obtained at a price so large that none but the very rich can obtain one; and when obtained, in many cases, he runs off, leaving his principal minus his money and still liable to service. This influence on the army has always been pernicious. The rich have always been prone to shirk their soldier's duty either made bold by his larger bounty or are induced by him to desert, for the purpose of filling their pockets at the expense of some man of more money than courage. Such has been the experience in this country, and such was that of France, until about thirty years since the Government adopted the system of accepting a pecuniary equivalent for service, about three-fourths of which is offered to volunteer recruits, and the remainder for conscription. The plan has worked satisfactorily. Every year the proportion of volunteers in the French army has increased, until it has now reached fifty per cent. Most of our readers know that the French army is the best drilled, and most orderly in the world. The price of exemption in France is about four hundred and fifty dollars, fifty per cent. more than the maximum rate designated in our conscription act. Out of the thousands of soldiers whose time is about expiring, our Government can obtain a sufficient number of well-drilled volunteers to fill the places of conscripts, who furnish the equivalent, while its bounty fund is independent of any appropriations of Congress. Is it more aristocratic to exempt a man for the least sum which will induce a trained soldier to re-enlist, than to release only those who can pay \$1,000 or \$1,500 to escape military service?

But it may be asked: Why exempt any? Why not adopt the Prussian system, which releases none? Are not all citizens of the same country, equally responsible to the same Government? The answer is a simple one. No law, however minute in its details, can meet all cases. The present law, the most humane that has ever been passed, specifies all the cases of unusual hardship to the poor which could be anticipated; but there are others which deserve relief, though they cannot be met by direct legislation. There are thousands of men, rich and poor, who though not incapacitated by deformity or acute disease from responsibility, are still so delicate that it is morally certain they could not endure six months campaigning. Yet the necessities of the Government require that they should not know their history, only give them employment to scores of operatives in doing oftentimes more good by strengthening the sinews of war at home than by his single arm in the field. But we need not multiply examples. The law specifies all the cases of exemption it can reach, and then makes provisions for all others in a way which may meet the popular wish without injury to the service.

As has been before suggested, the Secretary of War is limited in the direction to be paid for exemption in the price to be paid. He must not go above \$300, but there is no section that forbids his lowering it one-quarter or one-half. He can have no interest in making it higher than is necessary to secure recruits. We thus have a law which places all upon an equality, for none but the sick and the afflicted poor are wholly relieved from the operations. The poor should be the last to complain of the act, for, as we have before said, it contains several provisions for their exclusive benefit. Not a single section applies to a rich soldier, for, one complained of as a beneficial to the poor as to them. If a worthy but indigent man is drafted, and his neighbors, commiserating the special hardship of his case, wish to aid him, will they not be more likely to attempt to secure his release when \$300 will effect that object, than when four hundred the amount is required?—Cin. Gazette.

Honoring Parents.

As a stranger went into the churchyard of a pretty village, he beheld three children at a newly-made grave. A boy about ten years of age was busily engaged in placing plates of turf about it, while a girl, who appeared a year or two younger, held in the apron a few roots of wild flowers. The third child, still younger, was sitting on the grass watching with thoughtful look the movements of the other two. They were pieces of crabs on their stony beds and a few other signs of mourning, such as are sometimes worn by the poor who struggle between their poverty and their affections.

The girl began by placing some of her wild flowers around the head of the grave, when the stranger thus addressed them: "Whose grave is this children, about which you are so busily engaged?" "Mother's grave, sir," said the boy. "And did you then send you to place these flowers around your mother's grave?"

"No, sir, father lies here too, and little Willie and sister Jane."

"When did they die?"

"Mother was buried a fortnight yesterday, sir; but father died last winter—they all lie here."

"Then who told you to do this?"

"Nobody, sir," replied the girl. "Then why do you do it?"

"They appeared at a loss for an answer; but the stranger looked so kindly at them that at length the oldest replied, as the tears started to his eyes: "O, we love them, sir."

"Then you put these grass turfs and wild flowers where your parents are laid, because you love them?"

"Yes, sir," they all eagerly replied. "What can be more beautiful than such an exhibition of children honoring deceased parents? Never forget the dear parents who loved and cherished you in your infant days. Ever remember their parental kindness. Honor their memory by doing those things which you know would please them when alive, by a particular regard to their dying commands and carrying on their plans of usefulness. Are parents spoiled to you? Ever treat them as you will wish you had done when you stand a lonely orphan at their graves. How will a remembrance of kind, affectionate conduct towards these departed friends tend to soothe your grief and heal your wounded heart."

From South Carolina.

The New York Tribune's Hilton Head correspondent writes on the 19th ult:

For some weeks preparations for a faray upon an extensive scale, into some of the most thickly populated districts of one of the three States comprised in the Department of the South, have been in progress with the greatest possible secrecy. Few persons within our lines are aware of the project even at this time when orders to begin the movement are about being given. The plan is to surprise the rebels, not with the phantom, but the reality of service insurrection, by the sudden appearance in arms, in the region selected, of a body of no less than five thousand negroes, properly led by whites and supported by regular troops. Communication has been opened and kept up for some time by trustworthy contrabands with the landmen of the chosen field of operations, and they know when the liberating host will appear, and are ready to rise in thousands and swell it to a war so mighty that it will sweep both rebellion and Slavery out of existence wherever it may roll. The words of Wendell Phillips at Plymouth Church will be realized—the question of fighting rebels with their slaves placed beyond the control of politicians. A great volcano is about bursting, whose lava will burn and flow and destroy, despite "conservation" and "peace resolutions." The exact direction of the expedition the Northern public is most likely to learn first through Southern prints.

UNION MEN SOUTH.—Col. Moore of one of the Illinois regiments, who has just returned from a three months confinement in the South describes his treatment at the hands of the rebels as anything but hospitable or decent, but from Union men in the South, of whom he says are more than he generally supposed, he received the most cordial sympathy. These Union men keep very quiet and conceal their sentiments. They expressed to Col. Moore their earnest hope that the government would not relax its determination to crush out the rebellion—they are certain of its ability to do so, and of its final success if it pushes its forces onward with vigor. They are anxious to see Jeff. Davis' dominions completely wrecked and laid waste, if need be, to re-establish the authority of the "good old government" in the South.

ECONOMIZING TIME WITH HENS.—C. N. Bement writes to the American Agriculturist:—"All who are familiar with rearing chickens, know that very few hens will allow newly hatched chickens to be committed to their care. This is probably because the mother hen has become acquainted with her own chickens from color, marks, etc., and considers the new comers as intruders, which she too frequently punishes with death. To avoid this, confine the first hen that hatches in a coop with her chickens, until another brood is hatched; then substitute the second hen for the first, leaving the charge of the former. When a third hen hatches in the place of the second with all three broods; if the aggressive number does not exceed thirty, a full sized hen will take good care of the whole.

Major General G. W. Morgan, the Cumberland Gap hero, is compelled to retire from active service for a time, owing to impaired health.

IMMIGRATION.—The entire immigration last year in the United States was 114,430. Nearly 100,000 arrived at New York.

Swearing Alone.

A gentleman once heard a laboring man swearing dreadfully, in the presence of companions. He told him it was a cowardly thing to swear in the company with others, when he dared not do it by himself. The man said he was not afraid to swear at any time or in any place.

"Let it go, you \$10," said the gentleman, "if you go into the Village graveyard at 12 o'clock to-night, and swear the same oath you have just uttered here, when you are alone with God."

"Agreed," said the man, "it's an easy way of earning \$10."

"Well, you come to me to-morrow, and say you have done it, and the money is yours."

The time passed on; midnight came. The man went to the graveyard. It was a night of pitchy darkness. As he entered the graveyard not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then the gentleman's words, "alone with God," came over his mind with wonderful power. The thought of the wickedness of what he had been doing, and what he had come there to do, darted across his mind like a flash of lightning. He trembled at his folly. Afraid to take another step, he fell on his knees, and, instead of the dreadful oath he came to utter, the earnest cry went up, "God, be merciful to me a sinner!"

The next day he went to the gentleman and thanked him for what had done, and resolved not to swear another oath as long as he lived.

How to be MISERABLE.—Think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you; what people think of you; and then, to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth, or in heaven either.

In Heaven either I say. For that proud, self-seeking spirit would turn Heaven into Hell. It did turn Heaven into Hell for the great devil himself. It was by pride, by seeking his own glory—so, at least wise men say, that he fell from Heaven to Hell. He was not content to give his glory to God and to God's will, like the other angels. He was not content to serve God, and rejoice in God's glory. He would be a master himself, and set up for himself, and rejoice in his own glory, and so when he wanted to make a private Heaven of his own, he found that he had made a hell, to lose which is eternal death. And why? Because his heart was not pure, clean, honest, simple, unselfish. Therefore he saw God no more, and learned to hate him whose name is love.—King's Sermon.

ANECDOTE OF BISHOP BUTLER.—Hume said that Butler's "Analogy" was the best defense of Christianity he had ever seen. It is indeed, difficult to find in any language a work at once so profound and useful. We are informed that Queen Caroline, the consort of George II, read part of it every day at breakfast. She asked Dr. Samuel Clarke what he knew of Butler. Dr. Clarke told her that he was residing with some of his family, upon a living in Kent. The Queen expressed her surprise, and said she thought he was dead.

"No, madam, said Dr. Clarke, "he is not dead, but he is banished."

Butler was afterward elevated to the bishopric of Durham, being applied to on some occasion for a charitable subscription, he asked his steward what money he had in the house. The steward informed him "there were five hundred pounds."

"Five hundred pounds!" said the bishop; "what a shame for a bishop to have such a sum in his possession!" and he ordered it all to be immediately given to the poor.

REDEEMING THE TIME.—Another part of the work which we call you to, is to redeem this little time that is allotted you; to make the best of it, and improve it to the greatest furtherance of your salvation; to lose none of it upon unprofitable things; to spend it in those ways which will comfort you most when time is gone. It will be more comfortable to you in the day of judgment that you have spent your time in plays, and sports and idleness, worldly cares and pleasures, than hold on, and do so to the end; but if it will not, then spend none of your time in idleness and unfruitful things, till you have time to spare from some more important work. This is our request to you, that you lose not one hour of your precious time, but spend it as those who have lost too much and have but little more to spend in preparation for eternity.—Baxter.

TIME.—To show the worth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal of that; for he never gives us two moments together, nor gives us a second till he has withdrawn the first; still keeping the third in his own hands, so that we are in an uncertainty whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of preparing for the last moment is, to spend all the others well, and ever to expect its coming. We do not know this world as if it were to have an end; and we neglect the negro, if it were never to have beginning.—Pascal.

Christ will make his people holy, and put his Spirit within them, to change their hearts, and to work upon their spirits. But this is not a condition required, in order to partake of Christ. Christ himself, gives himself, and then he bestows these things when he is given.—Crisp.

BRAIN preaching is the curse of the Church in the present day. To be effectual, the truth should come hissing hot from a heart warmed with love to God and Humanity.

The higher a bird flies, the more out of danger he is; and the higher Christian souls above the world the safer are his comforts.—Spark.

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Dec. 3, 1862—3m